

WAGNER ON STUMP AGAINST SULZER BILL

Makes First Organization
speech Opposing Abolition
of State Convention.

WILL COVER THE STATE

Says That the Platform Phrase
"Statewide" Meant Local
Nominations.

The Democratic organization has
started a counter campaign to that
of the direct primaries. Robert E. Wagner, leader of the
majority, fired the first gun last
night.

He told the Richmond county Demo-
cratic committee that the State conven-
tion should be maintained, that Gov.
Sulzer was wrong when he argued that
the platform of the Democratic party
called for the application of the direct
primaries principle to State offices, and
that it would be easy for Tammany Hall
to control the Democratic politics of the
State if the Governor's bill should go
through.

Sulzer Wagner expects to make
other speeches before the extra session
meets. The organization will hold meet-
ings throughout the State up to the
time of the special session to counteract
Gov. Sulzer's work.

At the outset Senator Wagner cracked
the Governor's campaign methods. He
said that Mr. Sulzer had introduced his
bill with "threats of banishment from
the party and withdrawal of patronage
without a parallel in the history of the
State."

Senator Wagner argued that the Gov-
ernor's assertion that the platform
called for the party to put through a direct
primary bill which would abolish State
conventions was founded on anything
substantial. The word "Statewide" was
the only thing that the Governor could
point out, and that didn't mean direct
primaries for State offices. What it did
mean, he said, was the extension
throughout the State of the direct pri-
mary principle in nominations for local
offices.

He had a letter from Seymour Van
Sant, of Troy, chairman of the State
convention, which drew the platform, in
which the phrase "Statewide direct pri-
maries" was first used. Mr. Van Sant
assured Senator Wagner that "Statewide"
meant merely the inclusion
of New York city in the direct primary
legislation, from which this city had
been excluded.

Senator Wagner was chairman of the
platform committee in the 1912 conven-
tion, and certainly didn't think that the
platform meant the abolition of the State
convention. Indeed, a declaration in
the platform referred to the Levy
law as the first "Statewide direct pri-
mary law in the history of the State."

"The convention system has pro-
duced in the nation a Lincoln, a Cleve-
land, a McKinley, a Roosevelt and a
Wilson," said Senator Wagner. "The
Governor would have us believe that
the party convention does not reflect
the sentiment of the people. Was not
Tilden the man of the people when the
convention selected him? Was not
Cleveland the popular choice when he
was elected by the popular vote? Who
will say that Hughes, opposed by the
Republican machine, was not the
candidate wanted by the public? Will
William Sulzer acknowledge that he is
not the people's choice, or will he say
that the convention which nominated
him was the only convention in the
history of the State that changed to
name the right candidate?"

Senator Wagner explained that Sen-
ator Murtough of Elmira has taken a
stand against Sulzer on the ground
that New York city would dominate
State politics under the direct primaries
scheme. The voting strength of this
city on primary day is almost double
that of the rest of the State, whereas
New York has only 40 per cent. of the
delegates to State conventions. Chi-
cago under the Illinois direct primary
law controls Illinois politics. Six out
of seven State officers were nominated
and elected from the city of Chicago.

Of Gov. Sulzer's attack on Senator
Murtough he said:

"Because this distinguished Senator
is standing courageously for his con-
stituents the Governor has threatened to
drive him from public life. What so-
called boss is there in this State who
would dare to resort to such methods?
No man can be driven from his party
by the Governor, for standing by
what he believes to be right. Surely
the people of this State must depre-
cate that one holding the high office of
Governor should resort to such meth-
ods of persuasion."

MAY INVOKE UNIT RULE.

Said to Be Latest Plan to Get Tam-
many Control in Bronx.

Eugene McGuire-Arthur Murphy men
in the Bronx last night were making
fun of medicine over their discovery
that the leaders who favor Tammany
Hall leadership in the county are
making ready to work the "unit" rule
back and forth at the meeting of the county
committee. Some of their more ardent
partisans say it means a Democratic
bid at the polls.

As it stands now Arthur Murphy and
McGuire deadlock the convention over
the choice of the chairman of the execu-
tive committee. The so-called Tammany
Hall control the regular executive com-
mittee, and the others control the county
committee, which must ratify the nomi-
nation.

Stephen Nugent, leader of the Thirty-
fourth Assembly district, succeeding
Arthur Murphy, has called a caucus of
the members of the Democratic county
committee for to-night. The object is
to elect to be the up the 29th commit-
tee by a unit rule. Nugent is believed
to control a majority of the 29th.

Wallace Fraser of the northern end of
the borough and Michael Garvin of the
fourteenth are also to call similar caucuses.
Each leader controls a majority
of his constituents, but in a convention
of the 128 constituents McGuire has a
large majority. A unit rule would close
the mouths of all his friends in the three
districts.

That trick will not avail them any-
thing, said McGuire last night. "The
members of the Bronx will not stand for
a man who is trying to do it
in their hearts. They will notice
the effects of this delivery to Fourteenth
ward at the polls next November. Let
me be honest with you. Let the
rest of every committee be registered
and no one will complain."

TIME

Singularly enough, although
time is the cheapest thing in
the world and limitless in sup-
ply, its industrial value is en-
hanced by limiting and con-
serving its use.

It is far cheaper, for in-
stance, to have your building
erected and finished by us in
twelve months than to have
some one else build it in a
year and a half.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

SMOOT NAILS TALE THAT BANKERS BOOSTED PANIC

He Gets Affidavits to Disprove
Thomas's Charges About
1893 Stringency.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Smoot
made strong denials on the Senate
floor to-day of statements in the speech
delivered more than a week ago by Sen-
ator Thomas of Colorado, in which he
said that the panic of 1893 was caused
by the circulation of a notice from the
American Bankers Association warning
all bankers of the country to restrict
their circulation and to give all ap-
pearances possible of impending finan-
cial disaster. The circular was dated
March 12, 1893.

"This," said Senator Thomas, "and
not the Wilson-Gorman tariff law or
the threat of its passage brought on
the money stringency and later the gen-
eral financial disaster which our Re-
publican friends always blame on the
Democratic tariff law."

Senator Thomas had quoted from a
magazine article, written by Allen W.
Benson, in which the circular was re-
produced. Senator Smoot submitted affidavits
from officers of the American Bankers
Association denying all connection with
the circular and branding it as a fraud.
Benson, who wrote the article, had
falsely stated that an "unsubstantiated
public" announced Senator Smoot:
"I now ask the Senator from Colorado
if he still believes this circular was the
genuine production of the money
power, as his party friends are pleased
to designate any persons of wealth or
capital, whether they are bankers or
manufacturers or just business men."

Senator Smoot answered Mr.
Thomas: "I believe that when the
money power makes up its mind to ac-
complish a purpose, no matter what that
purpose is, it spares nothing. It is
capable of doing anything."

Senator Thomas asked Senator Smoot
if he were ready to predict calamity
from the Wilson-Gorman bill.

"If conditions in Europe were the
same today as they were in 1893 the
panic would come just as surely as it
did then," said Senator Smoot.

There followed a colloquy between
Senators Smoot and Thomas, in which
each accused the other's party of mak-
ing capital out of disaster.

WILSON NAMES CAMINETTI.

He Makes Also Many Nominations
for Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Wilson
made these nominations today:
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Anthony A. Caminetti of California.
Collector of Internal Revenue for the
District of Columbia, Mark A. Sargent.
These postmaster nominations were:
Connecticut—W. S. Clark, Milford.
John J. Rohl, Stamford. Peter J. Prior,
Plainville.

New Jersey—Harrison C. Bailey,
Asbury Park. Daniel W. Sheldon, Jr.,
Franklin Furnace. Joseph Atkinson, Free-
hold. Charles Rittenhouse, Hackensack.
John V. L. Boersum, Milton. Peter H.
S. Hendricks, New Brunswick. Frank
Dittinger, Red Bank. Frank Hamilton,
Sea Bright. Joseph R. Conklin, Jr., Wash-
ington. John E. Ryan, Woodbridge. John
F. P. Metcalfe, Hillburn. James M.
Tucker, Medina. Mabel R. Williams,
West Hampton Beach. Albion R.
Pitche, Cazenovia. G. B. Paul, Eggert.
Doane Perry, Clinton. A. T. Thoburn, Ed-
monds. Delbert H. Oberlin, Fayetteville.
Frederick W. Plotrow, Hamilton. James
Hogan, Marcellus. Arthur B. Dewey,
Tully. John J. Glynn, Valatie.

REPUBLICANS CLOSING GAPS.

Getting Together Now to Work for
Next Congress Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Republican
Senators in party caucus this morning
took important action looking to harmony
and an aggressive campaign for political
rehabilitation. A committee was appointed
to confer with a like committee from the
House concerning the appointment of a
joint Congressional committee, the estab-
lishment of political headquarters in
Washington and for a campaign of pub-
licity. The following Senators were named
on the committee: Gallinger, New Hamp-
shire; Townsend, Michigan; Clark, Wy-
oming; Jones, Washington, and Norris,
Nebraska. The first four are regular Re-
publicans and the last a Progressive.

Senator Cummins's special conciliation
committee, which was named a few days
ago by Senator Sherman of the Finance
Committee from the recent conference of
progressive Republicans at Chicago, will
hold its first meeting to-morrow to pre-
pare for presenting its views to the Re-
publican national executive committee on
Saturday.

SENATE PRODS TARIFF AGAIN.

Adjourns to Give Sub-Committee a
Chance to Work.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In line with
the new plan for hastening action on the
tariff bill in the Senate Finance Committee, an
adjournment of the sessions of the Senate
was taken to-day until Monday.

Senators who are serving on the sub-
committee of the majority of the Finance
Committee have been complaining that
the sessions of the Senate made it
impossible for them to pursue their work
in committee rooms continuously. The
majority members of the Finance Com-
mittee met this morning at the call of Chair-
man Simmons. They framed about twenty-
five questions which they were ready to
offer as substitutes for Senator La Fol-
lette's interrogatories which he offered in
the Senate a few days ago, to be pro-
pounded to manufacturers and other pro-
ducers seeking duties on their products.

A strong protest has been lodged with
the Finance Committee by lawyers from
New York and elsewhere, who object to
the recommendations by the Treasury De-
partment and the Department of Justice
forbidding the taking of customs cases on
contingent fees.

STILWEL DEFENCE OUTLINED TO JURY

Witness for Accused Man Sub-
jected to a Grill-
ing.

KENDALL TELLS OF TRAP

Defence Tries to Show That
Such a Trap Couldn't Have
Been Worked.

Samuel Lewis, Jr., a witness for State
Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, on trial be-
fore Justice Seabury in the Criminal
Branch of the Supreme Court for bribe-
ry, got a grilling last night at the
second evening session of the trial.
Lewis, who drew the bill for advancing
which Senator Stilwell is accused of
seeking a bribe, had testified that the
payment of \$250 made by George H.
Kendall, president of the New York
Bank Note Company, for the drafting of
the bill, was a business matter between
them and that Senator Stilwell received
no part of the money.

"Didn't you tell Mr. Kendall in the
presence of Senator Wagner and City
Clerk Prendergast that you gave part of
the \$250 to Stilwell?" was the ques-
tion shot at the witness by Assistant
District Attorney Nott.

"I can't answer that," said Lewis, and
he attempted an explanation, which was
cut short by objections.

"Didn't you when questioned before
the Senate committee about giving part
of the money to Senator Stilwell an-
swer 'Yes'?"

"I was instructed to answer 'Yes' or
'No,' replied Lewis.

He was invited by Mr. Nott to point
out in the record of the Senate inquiry
where such instruction was given, but
could only find that he had been told
to "Answer."

Lewis's Explanation.

As soon as Mr. Nott had finished
William T. Byrne, of counsel for Sen-
ator Stilwell, was on his feet. Under
his questioning Lewis explained that
the questions he had answered before
the Senate committee referred to his
answers to questions put to him in Sen-
ator Wagner's office by Mr. Kendall.
The latter, Lewis said, had asked him
whether he would be willing to influence
adversely the legislation he was seek-
ing. Lewis had said he didn't know,
and when Mr. Kendall asked if he
hadn't given the \$250 charged for draft-
ing the bill to Senator Stilwell he had
replied:

"You might give me credit for keep-
ing half."

Lewis's testimony was preceded by a
series of sharp questions from Mr. Nott
as to court proceedings growing out of
an alleged failure by Lewis to make
proper use of funds entrusted to him
by a client.

At the opening of the night session
Robert M. Moore, chief counsel for
Senator Stilwell, outlined the defence.
Senator Stilwell will take the stand
after the trial is resumed at 11
o'clock this morning, and it is likely
that the case will go to the jury some
time to-morrow.

There were many defective story
features in the attack and defence
during the day session.

George H. Kendall, president of the
New York Bank Note Company, who
accuses the Senator of seeking \$250
for favorable action on a bill affecting
Mr. Kendall's interests, furnished the
plot. He repeated in detail the story
he told at Albany when Senator Stil-
well was investigated by a committee
of the Senate, which voted him not
guilty by a small majority.

Kendall Tells of Trap.

Mr. Kendall's outline of the plot was
this:

Having gone to Albany last March to
see Gov. Sulzer about legislation to pre-
vent the New York Stock Exchange
from refusing to list securities printed
by his company, he was sent by the
Governor to see Senator Stilwell. The Sen-
ator after demanding \$250 for having a
bill drawn later "held up" Kendall for
\$2,000 to get the bill reported favorably
by the Codes Committee, of which
Senator Stilwell was chairman, and then
demanded \$1,500 more for a favorable re-
port from the Assembly Codes Com-
mittee.

Deciding to trap the Senator, Kendall
sent a confused telegram calculated to
cause the Senator to call him up by tele-
phone and had his cousin, George A.
Field, vice-president of the company,
and a young woman stenographer to
listen to the conversation. Then Mr.
Kendall laid his evidence before the
Governor, the Senate inquiry and court
proceedings following.

To Discredit Kendall.

A great part of the day was taken up
with the cross-examination of Kendall
and Field in an effort to show that the
report of the conversation over the tele-
phone between Kendall and Stilwell,
taken down by Mr. Field, 78 words,
could not have been so reported in 10
minutes. There was also a deter-
mined effort to get Miss Ethel G. Allen,
a stenographer, to admit that Mr. Ken-
dall instructed her how to testify before
the Senate committee.

Mr. Field was questioned closely con-
cerning how he listened and reported
the conversation over the telephone.

In an attack upon Mr. Moore's
direct testimony Lawyer Moore de-
manded if the witness had not told
Senator Stilwell at Albany that he had
been "approached" by a member of the
Assembly Codes Committee. He said
he hadn't, and Mr. Moore asked:

"Didn't he tell you that if you had
been approached the man that did it
was trying to hold you up?"

"No," answered Kendall. "It was
Stilwell that was trying to hold me
up."

John Korosatzki, formerly a Postal
Telegraph messenger boy at Albany,
who had testified about his attempts to
deliver a telegram from Kendall to Sen-
ator Stilwell, had been very certain of
his memory of details.

"Do you mean to say that you re-
member the time you started out and
all the facts about the 75 to 100 tele-
grams you delivered daily?" asked Mr.
Moore.

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

Sensor Stilwell failed to keep his
promise to Assistant District Attorney
Nott to have John G. Popp, clerk of the
Senate Codes Committee, in court yes-
terday. Senator Stilwell said he hadn't
seen Popp in a long time.

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NATIONAL PRIMARY LAW PROPOSED IN SENATE

Sherman's Bill Sets Third Mon-
day in June 1916 for All
Conventions.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A compre-
hensive primary election law is pro-
posed in a bill introduced to-day by
Senator Sherman of Illinois. The bill
requires that delegates and alternates
to national conventions be elected at
primary elections, and also enacts that
members of the National Committee of
each political party shall be chosen in
like manner.

The bill proposes to adopt the pri-
mary system for choosing Presidential
delegates in States where the system
now exists and creates one for States
which have not yet evolved the primary
election system. Any State which re-
fuses to choose its delegates in the
manner prescribed in the bill is denied
representation in national conventions.

The bill provides that each Congress
district shall be entitled to one delegate
and one alternate for every 15,000 votes
cast for the particular political party,
but provides that each party shall have
at least one delegate for each Congress
district. The bill also authorizes the
election at large of delegates to repre-
sent Senators and Representatives, two
for each.

The bill fixes the third Monday in
June, 1916, as the date for holding the
next national conventions of all politi-
cal parties and makes that date per-
manent. It declares that any political
organization whose ticket holds 5 per
cent. of the total vote cast at a gen-
eral election shall be entitled to be re-
cognized as a "political party."

The bill provides for certification by
the Secretary of State of the results of
primary elections to the Secretary of
the Interior in Washington, who shall
in turn certify the names of duly elected
delegates and alternates to the na-
tional convention.

DROP IN RAILROAD REVENUES.

Comparisons Between March of This
Year and Last Are Made.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For March the
operating income per mile of line de-
creased 31.2 per cent. for the railways
of the East, 4.8 per cent. for those of
the South and increased 2.4 per cent.
for the railways of the West,
as compared with March, 1912.

The average for the railways of the en-
tire country decreased 9.8 per cent. This
operating income for the 222,086 miles
of line summarized by the bureau of rail-
way economics, from the reports of the
railways to the Interstate Commerce
commission, aggregated for the month
\$2,117,887, or \$23.57 per mile of line,
which is equivalent to \$7.57 per mile of line
per day.

The operating income is that proportion
of the revenues which remains available
to the railways for rental of interest on
bonds, appropriations for betterments, im-
provements, new construction and divi-
dends.

The aggregate of the total operating
revenues for the month was \$24,018,818,
an increase of \$9,864,272 over March,
1912. The operating expenses were
\$11,900,931, or \$14,104,236 more than for
March, 1912. The net operating revenue
was \$2,217,887, or \$4,279,984 less than
for March, 1912.

Taxes were \$16,415,258, an increase of
7.7 per cent. per mile of line over March,
1912.

FEDERAL ARMOR PLANT BILL.

It Carries \$1,000,000, Amount Ash-
urst Says Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Ash-
urst of Arizona introduced in the Senate
today his proposed bill providing for
the construction and maintenance of a
Government armor plate factory. The
bill carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000,
the amount the Senator says a plant can
be built for.

Sensor Ashurst quoted Lieutenant-
Commander John A. Rogers as having told
the Senate committee of 1906 that
gathered data on a plant that armor plate
could be manufactured for \$250 a ton, and
he reiterated his faith that this was approxi-
mately the price at which it could be
manufactured under present day condi-
tions. He further expressed the belief
that if the Government built its own
armor making plant, even if it did not
manufacture all the armor for the navy,
the manufacturers would be forced to
accept competitive conditions.

NAVY "PLUCKING BOARD" NAMED

Five Rear Admirals and a Com-
mander Will Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Daniels
named to-day the members of the "plucking
board," which will select a sufficient number
of officers for involuntary retirement to
create the required number of vacancies in
the several grades affected.

The board consists of Rear Admirals
Aaron Ward, W. H. Southard, A. M.
Knibb, C. M. Winslow, F. J. Fletcher
and Commander E. E. Pollock. This body
will convene on June 2 and examine the
records of officers on the active list below
the grade of rear admiral.

When the number of natural vacancies
has been ascertained for each grade the
board will "pluck" enough officers from
among those who can most easily be spared
and recommend them for involuntary re-
tirement.

PILLORIES ROOT AS 'TO-DAY'S DISRAELI

"Spontaneous Aversion" to Re-
form Fault of Each,
Says Colby.

BIRTH RULES HIM OUT

Progressive Attacks Constitu-
tion Worship in Speech
at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Lawyers
were scolded for obstructive conserva-
tism and "idolotrous veneration of the
Constitution" in a speech made by Bal-
bridge Colby, Progressive, in a public
hall here to-night. He was attempting
to answer Senator Elihu Root's Stafford
Lille lecture at the university, in which
the Senator upheld the Constitution and
opposed the initiative, referendum and
recall.

Mr. Colby said that "remarkable
power of spontaneous aversion," a
phrase once applied to Disraeli, equally
well describes the attitude of Mr. Root
and many other lawyers toward "the
legal and institutional reforms de-
manded by new social facts and by the
expanding social consciousness of the
present day."

He said that lawyers generally have
always ranged themselves on the side of
existing conditions against all change,
and he quoted Jeremy Bentham as de-
fining the law as being the art of being
methodically ignorant of what every-
body knows.

"All proposals looking to the modifi-
cation of existing laws at once encour-
age the instinctive and unreasoning ap-
prehension of property. The spokesmen
of this fear have in all times been prop-
erty's servants, the lawyers," Mr. Colby
said.

"The Progressives, he went on, propose
to protect individual liberty, 'not only
against the mob by whom Senator Root
feels that alone it is threatened, but
against the rapacity of privilege, the
greed of the powerful and the corruption
of the political schemer.'"

Agreeing with Senator Root that gov-
ernment is impossible except through
prescribed and established institutions,
Mr. Colby said: "But we do not admit
that established institutions are to be
regarded as immutable and petrified."

The Progressives, Mr. Colby insisted,
believe in representative government,
but they believe that for nearly a cen-
tury the term as applied to State gov-
ernments has been hardly more than
an abstraction. He said:

"We are for a real representative
government, and not for the debased
imitation miscalled representative gov-
ernment and defended as such. To
achieve this reality of representative
government we are willing to have
recourse to the expedients of direct leg-
islative methods, not in tending to sub-
stitute them for the familiar operations
of representative institutions, but to use
them as emergency measures for the
purpose of reestablishing representative
government where in all else than name
it has completely disappeared."

There has been no attempt since early
days to subject the Constitution to criti-
cal examination, said Mr. Colby. In-
stead a school of panegyrist has grown
up. He continued:

"The people have come to feel that the
Constitution is a standing challenge to
their capacity for self-government and
their worthiness of free institutions. They
refuse longer to be held back from the
work of redressing ancient grievances
and correcting long neglected evils by
the glib and overworked charge of disre-
spect for ancient landmarks and cherished
institutions. They believe that insti-
tutions are not superior to the citizen,
that every law and usage is a man's expedient
to meet a particular case."

"They do not believe that it is the
function of ghosts to make laws for the
living. While they respect ancestral wis-
dom, they do not propose to substitute it
for the evidence of their senses."

The Senator approaches the subject
of direct legislation with every prepos-
session of his training, habit and en-
vironment against it. He employs a
purely rationalistic method of examining
it, which takes no account of its avail-
ability as a cure for wrongs that have
long baffled correction."

Land o' Lakes and Mountains

The Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York to Buffalo
and the West, is the gateway to a country of ideal
vacations. It passes through a section of natural
beauty, dotted with lakes, where there is boating,
bathing and fishing; here are rivers and mountains,
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